Nippon Times

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BRITISH BATTALION FORCED TO RETREAT FROM ESQUAY AREA

Germans Smash Attempt by American Troops to Cross Seve River

Domei

BERLIN, July 24.—Sunday, being rainy, was one of the quietest days ever experienced on the invasion front with the Anglo-American armies making only minor local attacks.

The new Anglo-American large-scale attack, however, is expected at any moment. After yesterday's downpour, the weather improved today and both air forces are again operating. With the Normandy soil quickly drying, large-scale troops movements have again become possible.

Yesterday's British attack from the area south of Maltot doubtless was made for reconnoitering the new German barrier positions. Maltot which changed hands twice was retaken yesterday by the British after losing 19 tanks.

The enemy simultaneously made several attacks on Hill 112 northeast of Esquay but were beaten off and of the British battalion which carried out this action, only a few soldiers were able to escape to their former position.

In the meantime, artillery exchanges are steadily increasing in intensity and have now spread to the sector west of Vire where the Germans made successful scouting thrusts capturing 18 American officers and 300 soldiers.

The Americans, in small forces, again attacked St. Lo, but failed to pierce the defense line formed by strong holt positions south of St. Lo.

At the foot of the Cotentin Peninsula local fighting developed in the area of St. Germain Sur Seves where the Americans tried in vain to force a crossing of the Seve River.

Last night, the British landed supplies on the coastal sector between the Orne and Seulles estuaries but were constantly attacked by German bombers.

Between July 18 and July 23, 420 enemy tanks were knocked out by German troops on the invasion front according to figures issued by authoritative German military quarters which figure, however, does not include about 100 enemy scouting tanks and armored lorries which were likewise destroyed.

Montgomery's Inability Blamed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 24.—The British public at first attached great hopes to the break-through in Normandy which in fact, however, turned out to be an advance of hardly ten kilometers, declared the correspondent of the Nya Dagligt Allehanda, who added that London military observers are not inclined to make the adverse weather conditions alone responsible for the setbacks suffered in Normandy, according to a London dispatch.

For instance, he said, Liddell Hart in the Daily Mail stated that "although his name was not quoted directly, it had been clearly revealed by all the commentaries, that General Bernard Montgomery's tactical methods did not meet with full approval." He warned that the "lengthy war of exhaustion in Normandy is bound to cause general dissatisfaction."

Caen Is Like Cemetery

Domei

GENEVA, July 23.—Allan Moorehead, correspondent of the Daily Express, gave a following account of the situation at Caen. The entire town and its suburbs, he said, have now been "liberated." However, in passing through the streets one wondered what has actually been "liberated" since after the bombardment the entire workmen's and business quarters look rather like a cemetery than anything else. The bombs have completely changed the entire looks of the town and all bonds, linking Caen with the past, have been cut. This applied not only to Caen but to all other localities within the range of the anti-Axis bridgehead. All the historically important buildings and monuments have been almost completely wiped out and all signs of culture have disappeared.

British King Reaches Naples

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—King George VI arrived in Italy yesterday and reached Naples at 5:15 p.m., according to a Naples dispatch.

Reich Anti-Tank Guns Being Used by Finns With Deadly Effect

Domei

BERLIN, July 24.—German anti-tank weapons delivered to Finland in accordance with the promised German military support to that country are producing a terrific effect, Finnish correspondent, Ajan Suunta reported today from Helsinki. It was pointed out that Finnish soldiers equipped with these weapons allow the Soviet tanks to approach to within 25 meters before opening fire and the results are terrific. German tanks and guns are now rolling over all the Finnish country roads and German soldiers are being heartily welcomed by the Finnish population everywhere.

GRIM STREET FIGHT RAGING IN LEMBERG

Soviet Forces Attempt to Advance Toward Warsaw; Lublin Garrison Intact

Domei

BERLIN, July 24.—The big battle in the Lemberg area and in the Carpathian forefield flared up to exceptional violence yesterday.

While north and northeast of the Carpathians, Hungarian formations were engaged in embittered fighting with strong Soviet motorized forces, German troops stationed east and northeast of Lemberg repulsed heavy Soviet attacks and inflicted severe casualties.

Soviet tank wedges, however, succeeded in closing in on the town from the south and west compressing the German garrison into the center of the city where they put up stiff resistance and beat off all further Soviet attacks. In this fighting, 19 Soviet tanks and 13 assault guns were destroyed.

Jaroslav Thrust Fails

Another Soviet assault force bypassing Lemberg reached the San River and attempted to storm Jaroslav, but the Soviet formations which had crossed the river north of Jaroslav were annihilated in a counter-thrust. Numerous prisoners as well as substantial booty including seven tanks and four armored scouting cars fell into German hands.

In the northern sector of this offensive area, the German garrison of Lublin withstood all concentrated Soviet attacks which rushed the German barriers incessantly and inflicted exceptionally heavy casualties upon the attackers. In addition, 39 Soviet tanks were knocked out.

Fighting in the Lemberg city area has developed into fierce street fighting and the Soviet forces are now attempting to advance in the direction of Warsaw. In Galicia as well as west of the Bug River in Poland Proper, the Red Army is attacking with strong forces supported by large tank and battle-plane formations.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, German offensive operations were particularly successful. The Soviet bridgehead across the Bug River was eliminated and its garrison wiped out while other German counter-attacks fully closed the gaps in the frontline. Large Soviet forces which were encircled is now facing annihilation.

Repeated Soviet attempts to pierce the newly-formed German front also collapsed in the fire of German guns and low-flying Luftwaffe formations, which reported the destruction of 13 heavy tanks, one pontoon bridge and about 200 vehicles.

On the northern wing of the Eastern Front, strong Soviet pressure in the Vilkomir area continued without the Soviets being able to crush the German defensive system.

Heavy battles also developed in the lake district southeast of Dvinsk where the German lines were withdrawn about three kilometers to the north after several hours of fierce fighting.

In the area between Dvinsk and Lake Peipus, Soviet attacks were beaten off while German movements to shorten the frontline were continued according to plan despite strong Soviet pressure. Altogether 53 Soviet tanks were destroyed on the northern wing yesterday.

Ex-Afghan King Nabbed

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—Amanullah, former King of Afghanistan, was arrested by anti-Axis authorities of occupied Rome today, according to a Rome dispatch.

ALL FOE MEASURES FAIL TO ELIMINATE ONSLAUGHTS BY V-1

Enemy Using 700 Bombers and 2,000 Fighters Against Flying Bombs in Vain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 24.—Despite every effort made to fight the V-1, the anti-Axis Powers have not yet succeeded in eliminating the danger or in getting a single undamaged V-1 missile into their hands. So far, 700 Anglo-American bombers and 2,000 fighters have been employed in fighting the V-1, and an air-fleet of 3,000 machines including reserve planes, is being kept in readiness in Britain exclusively for this purpose. This figure comprises 10,000 men in the flying personnel and 100,000 men in the ground personnel. Hundreds of ground batteries have been withdrawn from other parts of Britain in order to reinforce the defense against the V-1.

Though the British Home and Air Ministries have issued reports alluding to the great success achieved by the anti-aircraft batteries and fighters in scoring direct hits on the V-1 and even in shooting down several of the missiles every day, such reports are believed to be greatly exaggerated. A very small percentage has been downed over southern England by chance hits only, is the statement made by Anglo-American pilots who are employed in the fight against the V-1. Time and again during the first days of the battle against the V-1 these anti-Axis fighters approached too close to the explosives and crashed together with the missiles.

All diplomatic representations in London have been transferred to safer districts, it is reported. The actual figures of the victims of the V-1 is one of the most closely guarded secrets of the War Cabinet.

At present, the people in Britain feel that the only possible way to eliminate the disastrous effect of the V-1 is to bring the war to an early conclusion—that is, before Germany can place the war conduct on an entirely new basis. The British public is, therefore, urging the acceleration of the military operations in Normandy.

One of the greatest anxieties of the British people is that Germany may continue to use the V-1 against Britain until autumn. If such should be the case, catastrophic consequences would result for, according to the opinion of several British physicians, the health of the British people cannot stand such a hard test.

Londoners Fear V-2

The British people, especially the inhabitants of London and other cities in southern England, are terror-stricken at the prospect of the early use of V-2's which, judging from the remarks made by Dr. Zemler, one of the most distinguished collaborators of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and National Enlightenment, will soon be wreaking havoc in England on a far larger scale than the V-1's, according to a Berlin dispatch dated July 22 to the Mainichi.

Regarding the V-2's, the Stockholm press has lately been publishing detailed reports which some people find difficult to believe, but there is something about these reports that forbids people with some general knowledge of the new weapon to dismiss them altogether.

In a recent broadcast, Dr. Zemler spoke of the relative merits of the V-1's and V-2's, pointing out that the difference between these two weapons is the same as that between a raid carried out by some "Mosquito" bombers and an attack by 1,000 heavy bombers.

The deadliness of the V-2's had been hinted at by the Reich authorities when they said that it will be absolutely impossible to combat the weapon.

Reports from London to newspapers in neutral countries clearly reveal the great fear rife in England over the prospect of the employment by the Germans of V-2's. This feeling of fear has even spread to the leaders of the Church of England who are now voicing the opinion that the Government should resort to reprisal measures in the event the V-2's are put to use against England.

However, the German authorities scoff at this talk of revenge on the part of the British and assert that the indiscriminate bombings being carried out by the Anglo-American air forces in Germany are themselves the very acts of terrorism which the enemy laments will result from the use of the V-2.

An example of the terroristic character of the enemy's bombings may be seen in the raid on Hamburg last year when an appalling number of fatalities were suffered by the civilian population. And in connection with these wanton acts, it is most strange that the British ecclesiastical body has not only intervened but rather has encouraged them, as has been pointed out by quarters close to the German authorities.

Exploits of Takada Fighter Unit Brought to Attention of Throne

Citation Granted to Eight Airmen Who Deliberately Crashed Their Planes Into Foe Ships Sinking Two Cruisers and Damaging Two Others

The heroic exploits of Major Katsushige Takada and seven other Army airmen who sank two enemy cruisers and damaged two others by deliberately crashing their planes into the enemy warships on May 27 this year when the anti-Axis forces commenced landing on Wiak Island, have been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday.

For this gallant action of the eight Army Wild Eagles, a citation had already been granted previously.

Concerning the action of the Takada Fighter Plane Unit, the following announcement was issued:

"To Major Katsushige Takada and seven others who, on May 27, 1944, deliberately crashed their planes into enemy naval units in accordance with the plan of destroying one warship with one plane, while operating against an enemy landing force on Wiak Island, a citation has previously been granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area. This fact has been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation follows:

CITATION

The Takada Fighter Plane Unit:
Major Katsushige Takada
Lieutenant Toshio Okabe
Sergeant-Major Chugo Matsumoto
Sergeant-Major Toshio Motomiya
Sergeant Takahiro Kudo
Sergeant Hiroshi Iwamoto
Sergeant Masanori Nozaki
Sergeant Yoshiharu Fukazu

The aforementioned were stationed on the western part of New Guinea assigned with the task of escorting a convoy on May 27 this year. On receipt of the report that the enemy had started landing on Wiak Island on that day, Major Takada, the Unit Commander, without an instant's hesitation, led his fighter plane unit, fired with the firm determination to destroy one warship with one plane and, in defiance of violent enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, repeatedly launched death-defying attacks against the enemy, sinking two cruisers and damaging two others, and all of his men heroically self-blasted.

Maintaining the strong solidarity and tradition of the unit with Major Takada at the head, this exploit demonstrates the essence of the Japanese fighting spirit which is ready to go through fire and death when occasion demands.

Wherefore, a citation is issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

June 10, 1944.

Hisaichi Terauchi,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Imperial Japanese Army Forces
in the Southern Area.

NEW POLISH SET-UP SHOCKS BRITISHERS

London Diplomatic Circles Worried by Report of Establishment of Regime in Russia

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 24.—Diplomatic circles in London were jolted today by a report from Moscow of the formation in the Soviet Union of a Polish Committee for Liberation, which immediately upon its formation repudiated the refugee Polish regime in London and declared itself the only lawful Polish regime, London dispatches disclosed. The council is formed by representatives of refugee Poles in the Soviet Union and those of old Poland now under the occupation of the Red Army, according to a Moscow dispatch.

Reports received here from London today said that diplomatic quarters in London were subjected to a shock by the Tass report of the formation of the Polish council because neither the British nor the American Governments had been consulted beforehand. London observers were said to be of the opinion that the formation of the council comprised the first step in the Soviet Government's taking of an independent policy on the Polish question.

German Spokesman Comments

Domei

BERLIN, July 24.—Establishment of the so-called "Polish Committee of Liberation" in which Wanda Wasilevska, well-known Polish woman politician, is playing a special part is another proof of the Soviet aspirations for Poland, the spokesman of the German Foreign Office told foreign correspondents today.

He declared that the Polish policy has now officially turned away from London and accepts instructions from Moscow only, but from the declaration by the Premier of the Polish exile Government that he would be willing to meet Premier Stalin in order to discuss with him the Polish-Soviet problem it appears that the Poles living in London obviously have not yet realized that Britain sold Poland to Moscow long ago.

ISLAMITE LEADER SAID GRAVELY ILL

95-Year-Old Imam Ibrahim in Serious Condition—Issues Statement to Press

Imam Maulvi Ibud tu Rashid Ibrahim, 95-year-old Islamic leader and ardent exponent of Pan-Asianism now residing in Tokyo, who has been somewhat indisposed since this spring, is reported to be in a serious condition.

He has lived in Japan for the last 13 years as a pious spiritual leader of Islamites, and his ardent idea of resuscitating Islam has always attracted the attention of the world. It will be recalled that in May this year, Imam Ibrahim, in parallel with the statement issued by Grand Mufti Hag Amin El Husseini in Germany, clarified the way to be followed by Islamites in the current world war.

According to diagnosis by Dr. Yasuzo Sakaguchi, Chief of the Internal Disease Department of Tokyo Imperial University, he has become seriously ill due to age and infirmity. He has very little appetite but his consciousness is clear. However, despite his illness, he is deeply concerned over the future of the Islamites. He told reporters at his bedside as follows:

"Like the various peoples of the world, who are involved in this great war for existence, the Moslems too are standing at the crossroads. They will either rise or perish. To meet the situation, the Moslems must think of the following points: First, Mohammedanism, which is the long spiritul union of the Moslems in the East, have constantly been subjected to hostility, menaces or threats from Europe, such as by the Byzantine Empire, the Crusades, and recently by the imperialistic invasion of the British and French. In contrast to this, their relations with the East have always been completely friendly. The Moslems were able to disseminate their religion in India, Indonesia and China. Particularly the sympathy given by Japan to the oppressed peoples and her aid for the independence of the various peoples of Asia teach us that those whom we must look to as friends are Japan and the East.

"Second, the Moslems must increase their unity and drive forward to the end for the attainment of their independence. That spirit is growing stronger in West Asia too. Taking advantage of the fact that Britain, fearing the encroachment of the United States, has been trying to curry favor with the Moslems, the Arabs have formed the Arab federation and have united, to make solid their power for a future counter-blow against the Anglo-Americans. When East Asia, which is giving its all for the destruction of America and Britain, and the united Moslems work together, the recovery of Mohammedanism will also be driven forward. I will direct all my efforts in that direction until I see this attained."

NISHIO IS APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF TOKYO TO SUCCEED ODACHI

Announcement Made After Investiture Ceremony at Imperial Palace Tuesday

General Toshizo Nishio, holder of the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank, the First Class Order of Merit and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, has been appointed Governor of Tokyo Metropolis.

Announcement of General Nishio's appointment was made on Tuesday following his investiture conducted in the Imperial Palace at 5 p.m.

General Nishio fills the post which was held by Shigeo Odachi before he entered the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet as Home Minister.

Born in Tottori

Born in October 1881, General Toshizo Nishio who hails from Tottori Prefecture, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1902, and participated in the Russo-Japanese War. After he was graduated from the Military Staff College in 1910, he became a staff member of the Military Affairs Bureau. Later, he was made Military Attache to Germany. Returning to Japan, he became an instructor at the Military Staff College and then was made an adjutant of the War Ministry and concurrently secretary to the War Minister.

After serving as Commander of the 39th Infantry Brigade and a member of the suite of the Special Military Inspector, General Nishio went to Geneva as a member of the Japanese delegation to the Military Disarmament Preparatory Committee at the League of Nations. Returning home, he was appointed a Departmental Chief of the Army General Staff. Later, he became Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army and then Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff. After serving as Commander of the Imperial Bodyguard Division, General Nishio was appointed Inspector-General of Military Education and concurrently a member of the Supreme War Council in 1938.

In the following year, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. In September 1941 he was made the Chairman of the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine. On May 1 last year he was placed on the waiting list.

ENEMY PLANES ATTEMPT DAYLIGHT RAID ON ROTA

Formation of B-25 Bombers And PBY's Attack Paruliliu And Nauru Islands

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 25.—An aggregate total of 40 anti-Axis planes in 30-odd waves, made persistent daylight attacks on Rota Island in the Mariana Group on July 23.

Meanwhile, another formation of 20-odd B-25 bombers attacked Paruliliu Island south of Palau Island.

On the morning of July 23, a group of more than 20 enemy aircraft consisting of B-25's and PBY's appeared over Nauru Island and, after making bombing attacks, they fled.

Rabaul Raided Again

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, July 25.—About 80 anti-Axis bomber and fighter planes attacked our positions here yesterday afternoon.

2 Reich Generals Killed

Domei

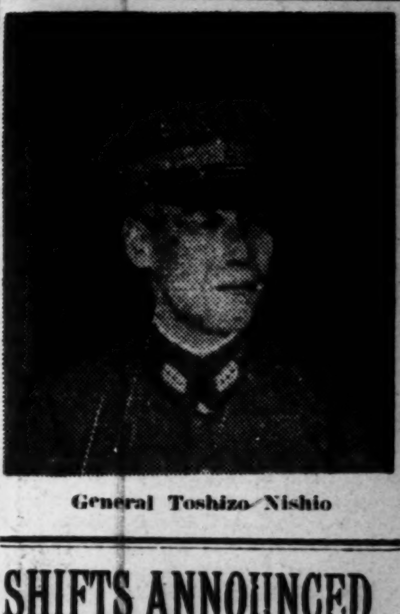
BERLIN, July 24.—Lieutenant-General Von Scheller, Commnder of a German fighting group, and Major-General Von Treschov, Chief of Staff of the Reich Army fighting on the foremost line, were killed in action on the frontline in the Brest-Litovsk and Kaunas areas in the central sector of the Eastern Front, it was officially announced today.

Spellman, Pope Confer

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, had a private audience with Pope Pius XII at the latter's private apartment yesterday which lasted from 4:45 p.m. to 8 p.m. and was said to be one of the longest private audiences the Pope has ever accorded, according to a Vatican City dispatch.

New Tokyo Governor



General Toshizo Nishio

SHIFTS ANNOUNCED IN HOME MINISTRY

Yamazaki Named Vice-Minister And Saka Head of Metropolitan Police Board

Changes in the three most important posts under the Home Minister, those of Home Vice-Minister, Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry and Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, necessitated by the assumption of the Portfolio of Home Affairs by Shigeo Odachi, were approved by the Cabinet Tuesday morning and announcement was made the same day.

The new Home Vice-Minister is Iwao Yamazaki, chief civil administrator of the Navy. He is actually returning to his old post as he was Home Vice-Minister during the third Konoye Cabinet.

The post of Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry is to be taken by Yoshimi Furui, Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture. In addition he will be Director of the Defense Bureau of the Air-Defense Headquarters.

The new Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board is Nobuya Saka, Director of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry.

The shifts resulting from these changes include the appointment of Hisashi Imai, chief of the Peace Preservation Section of the Police Bureau, as Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture, Shoichi Nishimura, Governor of Toyama Prefecture, as Director of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau, and Shigeru Okamoto, Director of the Local Affairs Bureau of the Osaka Prefectural Government, as Governor of Toyama Prefecture.

The new Home Vice-Minister, Mr. Yamazaki, is 51 years old and entered the service of the Home Ministry after graduating from the law department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1919.

Later he was transferred to the Welfare Ministry where he was Director of the Social Affairs Bureau for a time.

He became Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture in November 1938.

Called to the Home Ministry, he was made Director of the Engineering Bureau. Then he became Director of the Police Affairs Bureau.

During the second Konoye Cabinet he was Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board under Home Minister Kiichiro Hiranuma.

During the third Konoye Cabinet of 1941 he was Home Vice-Minister.

He retired from office in April 1943.

In January this year he went to the Celebes as chief civil administrator of the Navy.

He was offered his present post while he was home from the Celebes on official business.

Mr. Furui, Director of the Police Bureau, is 42 years of age.

Upon graduation from the law department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1925 he joined the Home Ministry. He was appointed Director of the Prefectural Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry in June 1932. He had been Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture since July last year until he was offered his present post of Director of the Police Bureau.

Mr. Saka, the new Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board is 47 years old and hails from Osaka. A graduate of the law department of Tokyo Imperial University, he had held a number of posts in prefectural governments before he was appointed Governor of Toyama Prefecture in April 1943.

He was transferred from the Home to the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry in February this year under a system of exchanges of personnel between the two Ministries.

NIPPON ARMY UNITS MAKE DEEP THRUST INTO HENGYANG CITY

Enter Western Area; New Battle Rages in Northern Sector, Enemy Admits

[Map on Page 3]

Domei

LISBON, July 25.—Admitting the entry of Japanese Forces into the city limits of Hengyang, Chungking military authorities in their communique issued yesterday announced that the Japanese attacking Hengyang have rushed into the walled town, according to a Chungking dispatch. They also stated that a new battle is developing in the northern sector of Hengyang.

Enter Western Part

Domei

CANTON, July 24.—Japanese Units, which had closed in on the southwestern part of Hengyang, on July 22 thrust deep into the western part of the walled town, and a furious battle is now raging, says a report reaching here from Chungking.

Fighting in Suburbs

Domei

LISBON, July 25.—Furious fighting raged on Sunday and Monday in the suburbs of Hengyang, a United Press dispatch from Chungking, relaying reports from the front, reported yesterday.

The dispatch said that intense fighting had been going on for the past 48 hours and that powerful Japanese Units were attacking the southwestern part of the city. Both sides were said to have sustained considerable casualties.

American and Chungking air forces were in the air over Hengyang and were trying to cover the ground troops by attacking the Japanese Forces, the dispatch added.

Yingtak Battle Looms

Domei

LISBON, July 25.—In concert with the Japanese Forces advancing southward along the Canton-Hankow Railway on the Hunan Front, other Japanese Units that have been surging northward on both sides of the same railway effected a forced crossing of the Lien River, the tributary of the Pei River, and are now smashing the counter-attacking Chungking troops.

In this connection, the U.P. correspondent in Chungking reported that according to information from the front the Japanese advancing northward from Chingyuan, northwest of Canton, crossed the Lien River and are reported to have reached the outer positions of Yingtak, the strategic point in the northern part of Kwangtung Province. Consequently, an offensive and defensive battle at Yingtak looms.

Vital Positions Blasted

By S. ODAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

OUTSKIRTS OF HENGYANG, July 24.—The "School," "Forest", and "Temple" heights, vital enemy defense positions at Hengyang, were furiously pounded by a large formation of Japanese fighter and bomber planes on the afternoon of July 19. While many bombs were dropped on Chungking positions, the enemy who had already exhausted his supplies of shells, remained inactive.

Since the commencement of Japanese attacks the Chungking troops in Hengyang have been pinning their last hope on the outer defense positions around the walled town. In a desperate attempt to stem the Japanese advance, the enemy has thrown into the battle more than three divisions.

Due to "human-bomb" attacks the Japanese have seized more than half of the enemy positions on the first line and, by advancing along the Siang River, have driven wedges into the outskirts of the walled town.

At present the Japanese are continuing human-bomb attacks against the three vital enemy positions, "School," "Forest" and "Temple" heights. The enemy who has used up all his supplies of shells for mountain-guns and trench-mortars is now using hand grenades in a frantic attempt to check the Japanese advance. The enemy's fox-holes have been smashed by Japanese human-bomb attacks. All the hills in the vicinity have been stripped naked due to the ceaseless pounding by Japanese.

DEWEY HAS CHANCE TO BEAT PRESIDENT

Republican Candidate Can Win If He Stands for 'Good Government', Says Observer

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 24.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, who has been nominated Republican presidential candidate, has a good chance to defeat President Roosevelt for presidency if Dewey's platform prefers to stand for a "good Government and lots of it" and also he demonstrates that he possesses the judgment of a statesman as well as the vigor of youth, said the Observer in commenting on the Republican National Convention held in Chicago recently, according to a report received here.

The paper declared that when Dewey came to attend the convention, he emphasized that he came as a free man with no pledges, commitments or promises expressed or implied to any man. "This," the journal said, "was no doubt more heartening news to the voters at large than to the Republican Party managers who preferred to know more about Dewey's intentions."

"But it is even more remarkable that he has won the nomination with almost no parade of his ideas on either domestic or foreign affairs beyond his endorsement of 'durable cohesion' between the Four Great Powers and his earlier glancing references to the military alliance with Britain."

"Dewey's capacity to win votes in improbable states has been demonstrated despite the almost complete ignorance on the part of the public of where he stands on major issues," the paper continued. "None, perhaps not even Dewey knows what he will do if he becomes President and this is his strength. Dewey, therefore, has chosen his ground wisely.

"The campaign Dewey mapped out is adroitly designed to show his talents and his record to the best advantage. Even Americans not unsympathetic to the ideals of the administration regret the sacrifice of efficiency to the old friendships and the stubborn refusal to bring new blood into the aging team."

"In New York," the Observer added, "Dewey made a great impression by surrounding himself with a group of highly capable young experts in all spheres of the state Government. It is evident that an accent will be put on youth and freshness in the Republican campaign. This has its dangers for Dewey and these are likely to become increasingly apparent when 'big shots' of the Democratic publicity machine go into action."

"Roosevelt's great strength even with those who display him is his international standing and his immense experience. If Dewey is to win the election, he may prefer to run on the platform of 'good Government and lots of it' and must also display that he is a first class statesman possessing the vigor of youth."

U.S. NAVY UPS PERSONNEL

Roosevelt Approves Plan to Increase Number to 3,200,000

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—President Roosevelt has approved the United States plan to increase the personnel on active duty in the United States navy by 194,000 to 3,200,000 by December 31, it was announced today by the United States Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch.

The President also authorized the navy to base plans upon the total strength of 3,389,000 by June 30, 1945 if needed. One of the reasons for the increase was stated to be that while the war in the Pacific is by no means approaching an end additional personnel are essential to keep pace with the acceleration of operations in that theater. Moreover, it is stated, the necessity of providing complements for ships, planes and bases needed for the projected operations from now to June 30, 1945 will require a total of 580,000 personnel.

GERMAN SALUTE ADOPTED

Designates Unshakable Loyalty of Armed Forces to Fuehrer

Domei

BERLIN, July 24.—Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Air Minister, speaking today on behalf of Field-Marshal Wilhem Keitel, Chief of High Command, and Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, today reported to the Fuehrer that all services of the German armed forces on the occasion of his miraculous escape have asked for permission to adopt the "German salute" as a sign of unshakable loyalty to the Fuehrer and of the closest bonds linking the forces and the party.

The Fuehrer gave his consent and immediately, therefore, all the German soldiers instead of saluting by raising their right hand to the cap will give the "German salute."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 24

In Normandy no major fighting took place yesterday. The enemy launched several abortive attacks southwest of Caen in the course of which he lost 19 tanks. In the western sector of the landing area the local dent made a few days ago was ironed out in a counter-thrust. The enemy lost 450 dead and 300 troops who had been taken prisoner. In the French area British sabotage groups which had made parachute landings, and 219 terrorists were wiped out.

Retaliation fire on London was continued.

In Italy the enemy yesterday made major attacks against our rear guards north of Livorno. In the course of the fighting the rear guards were withdrawn to the northern bank of the Orno. Fighting was particularly grim in the area north of Poggibonsi where our troops frustrated all enemy attacks with heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. In the war zone on the Adriatic coast repeated enemy attacks were unsuccessful.

Numerous Soviet attacks supported by tanks and battleplanes were repulsed in embittered fighting in the Galicia area and west of the Upper Bug. Only in a few sectors the enemy assault formations gained further ground. The heavy fighting in the town of Lemberg is going on. The garrison of Lublin held its own against repeated enemy attacks.

Between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno as well as northeast of Kaunos the enemy break-through attempts were frustrated by the stiff resistnace put up by our divisions. In several sectors the Soviets, having entered the German lines, were thrown back in counter-attacks. Between Dvinsk and Lake Peipus violent Soviet attacks were smashed. Local dents were sealed off in bitter fighting.

A British bomber formation made a terror attack on Kiel last night. Several planes attacked Berlin.

KESSELRING WARNS ITALIAN POPULACE

Punishment to Be Meted Out To Civilians Cooperating With Rebels

Domei

BERLIN, July 24.—Military punishment against the civilian population in Italy cooperating with the rebel groups was decreed by the German army headquarters in Italy, and the announcement to this effect was brought to the notice of the public by the press and posters, according to a Milan dispatch.

The announcement appealed to the population to cooperate with the military authorities in fighting the rebels who were described as "being outside of the law."

Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in Italy, moreover, issued the warning to the population against obeying appeals made over the south Italian wireless to organize resistance against the German armed forces.

Field-Marshal Kesselring also issued orders to the German soldiers which included the following:

1. Inauguration of energetic measures against armed rebels, gangs, saboteurs and criminals who are trying to disturb the direction of war and law and order.
2. Establishment of groups of hostages in all localities where there are gangs and the execution of such hostages in case new acts of sabotage are committed.
3. Commencing of reprisals even the burning down of localities in which assaults have been carried out on German soldiers.
4. Hanging in public squares of those responsible for acts of murder and of gang leaders.
5. In case of acts of sabotage, interruption of street traffic by force, and destruction of telephone and telegraphic communications, inhabitants of the locality in question will be made responsible.

BUILDING 2 RADIO STATIONS

Construction Work Started by U.S. On Pacific Coast

Domei

LISBON, July 23.—Two powerful broadcasting stations with 200-kilowatt transmitters, two times more powerful than any other transmitter in the United States, are now under construction at two places on the Pacific coast according to the plans of the U.S. Office of War Information, a Daily Telegraph report disclosed today.

When they are completed, they would be capable of being heard as far as India and Siberia, the report said.

Pope Aids Rouen Victims

Domei

PARIS, July 24.—Pope Pius XII has placed at the disposal of the Archbishop of Rouen the sum of 8,000 francs to alleviate the sufferings of the citizens, who suffered from the Anglo-American terror attacks. The money has been used to procure clothing.

Dorpmueller Decorated

Domei

BERLIN, July 24.—Dr. Julius Dorpmueller, Reich Transport Minister, in recognition of his special merits in connection with organizing the railway traffic in the invasion zone was decorated by the Fuehrer with the Knight's Cross with Swords of the War Merit Cross.

FINNS PUTTING UP STIFF RESISTANCE

Soviets Concentrate Fighting Mainly on Karelian Front, Says Von Olberg

Domei

BERLIN, July 24.—Fighting on the Finnish front passed without any important events during the last six days, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred von Olberg, Transocean's military commentator, in his war roundup of the past week. Operations in the Finnish bight have been abandoned by the Soviets temporarily and the main fighting area is as heretofore on the Karelian front.

Finnish resistance there has considerably stiffened since the employment of German troops and weapons. Most of the Soviet attacks in that sector were limited to mere local attacks. Activity of artillery and air forces, however, continued with vigor.

Harbor fighting took place mainly in the area east of Lake Thantala where the Finns annihilated the Soviets. The Soviets also repeatedly launched attacks between Suomenvodenpohja and Ventelaselka which were repulsed.

In the eastern sector of the Karelian front between Vuoksen and Lake Ladoga, the Vuosalmi area was a continual center of fighting. On July 18, Red Army forces attacked with strong formations for the first time in this sector. Despite sanguinary defeats they repeated their attempts to make a break-through but were met with stiff defense and counter-thrusts by the Finnish troops.

In other areas of this sector, both sides limited their activity to artillery and mortar fire.

Fighting activity was much livelier in the sector northeast of Lake Ladoga where the Soviet troops by encirclement tactics attempted to break into the flank of the Finnish position on the Karelian Isthmus from the region south of Lake Ladoga. Heaviest fighting developed in the regions of Pitackenta Pitkareata and Loimolanjaervi. During the encounters on July 18, the Soviets left behind in this sector alone 2,000 dead and on the next day Soviet pressure was increased on the right wing in the direction of the northern bank of the Suojaervi. Although they were strongly supported by heavy weapons, no noteworthy gains were made.

In the fighting sector of Thierdo and Porajaervi, Finnish troops disengaged themselves to the west and then effectively warded off all Soviet attempts to capture the new Finnish positions. Soviet losses were extremely high. Fierce fighting in this sector is raging at present in the Komantsi area.

In the meantime, German and Finnish fighters and dive-bombers were active throughout the week chiefly against Soviet concentrations south of Ihantala and Vuosalmi.

HOLLAND SMITH APPOINTED

To Command Landing Units of Anti-Axis Forces in Pacific Front

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—The placing of the landing units of the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific area under a unified command was announced in a statement isssued today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, according to a Pearl Harbor dispatch.

The statement follows:

"On the basis of the experience of landing operations at Saipan, the landing units of the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific area has been placed under the commander of unified headquarters and Lieutenant-General Holland Smith, Commander of the U.S. Marine Corps in the Pacific Area, has been appointed its commander. "The landing units, under the new command, are already engaged in operations in the Pacific war zone'"

Mexican Laborers Clash

Domei

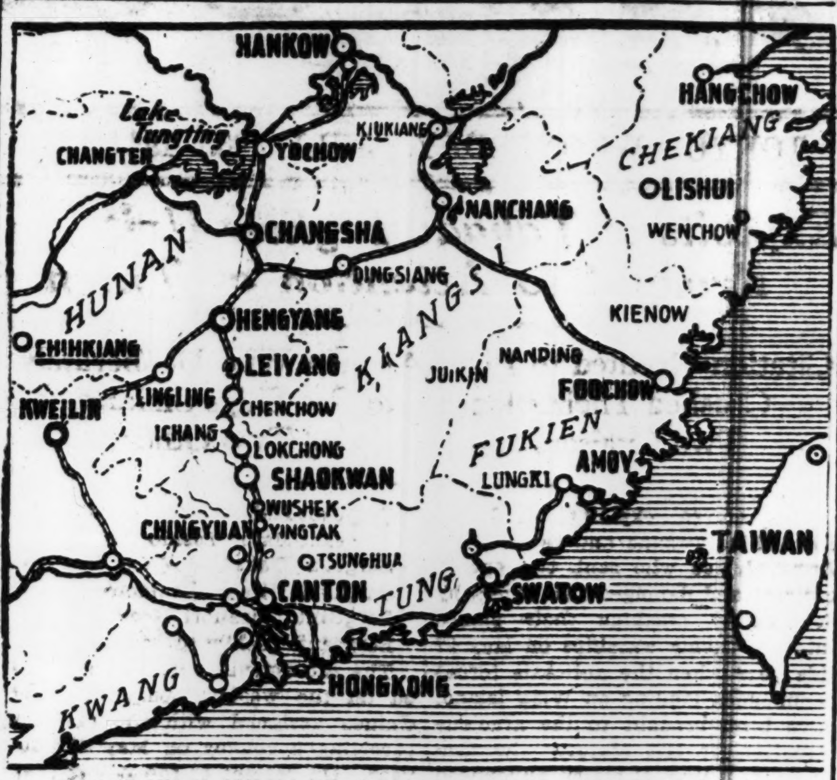
LISBON, July 21.—Protesting against the government's social insurance policy, Mexico's laborers today started wide-spread demonstrations and clashes occurred in front of the President's official residence where the police arrived and were forced to use tear-gas bombs to disperse the demonstrators, according to a Mexico City dispatch. Casualties were reported from among both the police and demonstrators.

Dauntless Production Dropped

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—The production of the dive-bomber Dauntless will be suspended and will be replaced by the Curtiss "Hell-Diver" which will form the spearhead of the dive-bombers in the American air force, it was announced today by the United States Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch.

Japanese Enter Hengyang



The deep Japanese thrust into Hengyang, seen in the above map, is admitted in a Chungking military communique which adds that a furious battle is raging in the northern sector of the walled town.

TEAM FOR VICTORY NOTED BY SIVARAM

Azad Hind Spokesman Sees Powerful Set-Up in Koiso-Yonai Government

Domei

SHONAN, July 23.—M. Sivaram, Spokesman for the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, commenting on the formation of the Koiso -Yonai Cabinet described the new Japanese Cabinet as a "fine team for final victory" and voiced the firm conviction of the Indians in East Asia in the triumph of Japan and other nations of Greater East Asia in the most decisive phase of the war which is now in the offing.

It was pointed out by Mr. Sivaram that the new Cabinet is an excellent combination of the most powerful elements in the Japanese Army and Navy working hand in hand with the highest talents in wartime economy and diplomacy. He added, 'This brilliant team will now go into action and we shall see fireworks in which will perish the much-vaunted might of the Anglo-Americans, the enemies of the Asiatic people."

After paying a high tribute to General Hideki Tojo as one of the greatest among Japan's soldier-statesmen, the Spokesman declared that the Koiso-Yonai Coalition Cabinet will achieve the crowning victory of the great and noble cause for which Japan unsheathed the sword of righteousness against the Anglo-Americans. He asserted, "Field-Marshal Sugiyama as the War Minister reminds me of the meteoric successes of Japan during the days when the Field-Marshal was Chief of the Army General Staff; Admiral Yonai as Navy Minister will lead the Imperial Japanese Fleet to decisive battles and resounding victories, and Mamoru Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs guarantees the continuance of Japan's constructive policy of amity and mutual collaboration with her sister nations of Asia and her friends and allies abroad. Look at it any way you wish and you are impressed by the strength and solidarity of the Koiso Cabinet and Japan's will to victory."

Mr. Sivaram concluded, "This strength and solidarity of Japan and will to victory symbolized by the new Cabinet are sources of the most profound gratification to us Indians who are waging our own war against the Anglo-American enemies.. For Japan's strength is India's strength too, its strength the strength of all Asia. And Japan's victory is India's victory and the victory of all Asia."

Indonesians Hail New Cabinet

Domei

MACASSAR, July 23.—The formation of the new Japanese Government headed by Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso was hailed by local leaders as a significant step toward the renewal of the Japanese nation's determination to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

Raden Achamad, Chief Judge of the Macassar Supreme Court, said that the exit of Prime Minister Tojo who has won the respect of the Indonesians was greatly regretted, adding that, however, there was no doubt that the formation of the new Cabinet will strengthen the Japanese nation's resolve to overthrow the Anglo-Americans. The Indonesians' confidence and trust in the Koiso Cabinet is as great as that placed in the former Japanese Government headed by Prime Minister Tojo, he declared.

In conclusion, the Chief Judge reiterated the firm determination of the Indonesians to collaborate to the utmost with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia as well as for construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

FIERCE FIGHT RAGES SOUTH OF FLORENCE

British Lose 11 Tanks and Suffer Heavy Casualties as Germans Iron Out Dent

Domei

BERLIN, July 24.—Although Anglo-American offensives on the Italian front were increased yesterday they lacked force.

Yesterday's fighting indicated clearly that the area south of Florence will be the main center of activity of the new British large-scale assault.

Early this morning, in this sector, the enemy opened up heavy artillery fire against the German barrier positions followed by strong tank attacks. After embittered fighting, the British gained some narrow dents but were immediately ironed out again by German counter-thrusts. The British lost 11 tanks and suffered heavy casualties in this fighting.

Also along the Tiber, German forces frustrated all enemy attempts to pierce the German rearguard positions and only east of the Tiber a small dent was achieved and for which fighting is still going on.

While action on the eastern wing of the Italian front remained more or less stationary, operations on the western coastal sector are being continued. German troops there again detached themselves to the northwest on the Casciano-Pisa road and American attempts to pierce the German positions ended in failure.

POPE HITS ITALIAN REDS

Italian Communists Condemned for Forgetting Church Teachings

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—Pope Pius XII renewed yesterday the Church's condemnation of Italy's Communist Party already forcefully expressed Saturday by the Vatican organ Osservatore Romano, according to a Rome dispatch.

The Pontiff, during an audience granted to the members of the St. Peter's club, a relief organization for the poor, said, "the Vatican encourages movements for solving social problems, but it is regrettable that the Italian Communist Party has forgotten the more important and sacred teachings of the church in their recent actions."

BUDGET POLICY DECIDED

Cabinet Hears Shigemitsu on European War Situation

The policy to be followed in the compilation of the budget for the 1945-46 fiscal year was fixed at the Cabinet council on Tuesday.

The session opened at 9 a.m., with Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso and all Cabinet members attending when the military and naval authorities submitted reports on the war situation.

In the afternoon, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu reported on the situation in Europe. Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata followed with remarks about the formulation of the 1945 budget, which were approved by all present.

FIRM CABINET SEEN BY BURMA PREMIER

Ba Maw Renews Pledge to Cooperate With Japan; Hails Koiso as Leader

Domei

RANGOON, July 24.—The will and determination of the Japanese people to throw everything they have into the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to final victory has again been demonstrated by the present change in the Government in Tokyo, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, declared in a statement yesterday on the assumption by General Kuniaki Koiso of the Japanese Premiership and the formation of a new cabinet.

At the same time, Dr. Ba Maw renewed Burma's pledge to cooperate with Japan and to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with Japan until the war is brought to a successful conclusion. Pointing out that Burma and the other East Asiatic nations owe a great deal to the outgoing Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo, for initiating and consolidating the gigantic structure for Asiatic solidarity and cooperation, Prime Minister Ba Maw emphasized that Prime Minister Koiso and his Government will "inspire in us the same confidence and receive the same cooperation" from all the Asiatic nations. He said that General Koiso's notable record is bound to inspire not only the Japanese people but the people of all the East Asiatic countries whose war leader he now will be.

Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw's statement follows:

"Now that the situation has become much clearer, we in Burma can see the present change in Japan, especially General Koiso's assumption of national leadership, as a public renewal by the people of Japan of their resolution to throw everything they have into the war, or as the Burmese say, to tie their waistcloth more tightly than ever.

"General Koiso's really notable record is bound to instil not only my own people but those of other East Asiatic countries whose war leader he will be. The new Government also includes men who are already well-known to us, and more than that, who have been personal friends to many of us.

"There is Mamoru Shigemitsu whose East Asiatic policy we all know so well, to continue this policy in two ministries over which he will preside. All this must be reassuring from a wider East Asiatic point of view. Burma together with other East Asiatic nations owed a great deal to former Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo, and his Government, and in return, we pledged our utmost to East Asiatic solidarity and cooperation.

"General Koiso and his Government will inspire in us the same confidence and receive the same cooperation. We hail Prime Minister Koiso as a war leader who will complete General Tojo's work and guide the East Asiatic peoples to final victory."

Meanwhile, expressing his heartiest congratulations on the formation of the new Government under the leadership of General Koiso, Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu in a message to the Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, took the occasion to renew the pledge of the 18,000,000 Burmese people to fight to the last man until the Anglo-American enemies are vanquished.

The message reads: "Your Excellency: On behalf of the Burmese Government and people, I convey to Your Excellency my heartiest congratulations on the formation of a new Cabinet under the prime ministership of General Kuniaki Koiso which only strengthened our firm determination and resolute will. On this occasion, I again wish to renew to Your Excellency the pledge of the 18,000,000 Burmese people to fight valiantly to the last man in this holy crusade until the Anglo-American enemies are vanquished. Accept, Your Excellency, this assurance of my highest consideration."

RED INFLUENCE MOUNTS

Soviets Will Create Economic Committee in Jerusalem

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—The Soviet Union's growing influence in Palestine was reflected by Palestine press reports which said that so far 250 Jews in the country have obtained citizenship papers and passports from the Soviets and another 400 including 150 Hungarian Jews have applied for papers, according to a Palestine dispatch.

Moreover, it is learned that the Soviets have decided to create an economic committee in Jerusalem and members have already left Moscow for Jerusalem where they are expected to arrive shortly.

Chancellor Hitler Thanks Reich Nation For Showing Loyalty

Domei

BERLIN, July 24.—Heartiest thanks were expressed by Chancellor Adolf Hitler at his headquarters today to the German people for their congratulations upon his escape from the attempt on his life and their demonstrations of loyalty. His message said: "I have received such numerous congratulations and demonstrations of loyalty from all walks of life of the German people, in particular party and armed forces, on the occasion of the attempt on my life and those of my collaborators that I want to convey my and my comrades' heartiest thanks to the German people." The message was conveyed to the people by radio and press this afternoon.

BRITISH INTENSIFY INDIAN PROPAGANDA

Trying to Create Atmosphere For Reaching Compromise With Gandhi, Says Ayer

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, July 23.—The British have launched a vigorous propaganda campaign inside India in an effort to create a favorable situation for reaching, on their own terms, a settlement with Mahatma Gandhi, S.A. Ayer, Propaganda Minister of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, declared in a press conference.

He pointed out that on the one hand the British were employing the usual trick of placing emphasis on the Pakistan Order pushing the Hindu-Muslim question into the background because they know that Gandhi, in his own mind, has different ideas regarding the Pakistan. The Propaganda Minister said that it could already be seen that the British were taking much for granted and were putting their own interpretations on what Gandhi has said.

He said that the British interpretations were on the following lines: firstly, that Gandhi is in complete agreement regarding the dividing of India, and secondly, that Gandhi has prepared to hand over the complete control of defense to the Viceroy and British commanders.

The Minister emphasized that the British idea was to spread their own interpretation of Gandhi's proposals before the negotiations actually began. Minister Ayer declared that it was obvious that Gandhi will not accept the British interpretation.

He continued that at the same time, the British have intensified propaganda regarding alleged military successes, an auxiliary weapon by which the British are making an effort to create, inside India, a situation favorable to themselves. They are saying that Gandhi is willing to give way to Jinnah and the British, and will come to a settlement. Through creating such an atmosphere, the British hope to make sure of reaching a settlement with Gandhi. Despite such efforts, Minister Ayer expressed personal doubts as to whether Gandhi would reach a compromise with the British.

Sees Vatican Secretaries

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, German Ambassador to the Holy See, on July 22 held consultations with Assistant Vatican Secretaries of State Giovanni. Montini and Domenico Tardini, according to a Vatican City dispatch.

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SHENHSIEN PEOPLE REGAIN PROSPERITY

Most of Inhabitants of Key Point Return—Appreciate Japanese Magnanimity

Domei

SHENHSIEN, HONAN FRONT, July 23.—More than 80 per cent of the inhabitants of Shenhsien, one of the key points on the Lung-Hai Railway occupied by the crack Units of the Japanese Forces about two months ago, have returned to the city. Coming in contact for the first time with the magnanimity of the Japanese Forces, the returned inhabitants, tasting the joys of new life, are pushing forward cheerfully for the reconstruction of the city.

One of the inhabitants returning to Shenhsien immediately following the Japanese occupation on May 18, declared that he had come back full of fears but that now he was extremely grateful for the magnanimity of the Japanese Army. In contrast to the attitude of the Japanese Army, he said that he hated the Chungking army which had subjected the inhabitants to atrocious plundering and destruction.

The Chungking regime had mercilessly extracted a tax of 10,000 yuan yearly from the city. Also the government officials had sucked the very blood of these people by illegally manufacturing tobacco and selling it at enormous profits against Chungking government orders. Therefore, when referring to the Chungking troops the Shenhsien inhabitants express disgust and indignation.

With cheerful, smiling faces the Shenhsien populace gaze at the picture posters displayed on the walls telling of the smashing victories of the Japanese Forces. The stores have practically all been reopened and new life fills the business section.

The Shenhsien Peace and Order Preservation Association was organized on June 1 and speaking of the reconstruction of the city Chang Sheng-kao, who is assiduously engaged in the restoration work, says:

"Practically 80 per cent or 20,000 inhabitants of Shenhsien have returned up to now. We can never repay the benevolence shown us by the Japanese Forces no matter how hard we may try. The loftiness of the Japanese moral spirit allows for no words save that of profound gratitude. The first period of the movement for the return of the populace has now been completed. The next step is to endeavor to prepare and form the various administrative bodies. Even death could not force me to place the inhabitants in the hands of the Chungking army again. My hopes are that Shenhsien will soon come to contribute her part toward the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia."

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VICTORY RESOLVE BOLSTERED BY P.I.

Laurel Lauds Koiso Cabinet as A Great Contribution Toward Winning War

Expressing confidence that the new Koiso-Yonai Cabinet will "considerably hasten" complete victory, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, has sent a message of congratulations to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso.

President Laurel's message, which was conveyed by Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas, reads textually as follows:

"Upon your selection as Prime Minister, on behalf of the Filipino people and on my own, I extend to Your Excellency warmest congratulations for the great honor and privilege bestowed upon you on this decisive and momentous occasion. With Your Excellency at the head of the super-cabinet just formed, we are sure that the sacred cause of our present war will be most effectively served and the complete victory of the Asian nations considerably hastened."

In the name of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, Ambassador Vargas also sent letters of appreciation to the outgoing Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and to the former Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki.

President Laurel on Monday, also issued a statement upon the formation of the new Cabinet of Japan. He declared that the Filipinos find in the new Cabinet "the highest incentive to keep their faith and will intensify their endeavor to contribute their part in common with the rest of the East Asiatic nations in the organized and determined drive toward final victory."

The text of the President's statement follows:

"The new Cabinet formed by General Kuniaki Koiso with the collaboration of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, which represents the highest intelligence and leadership of the Imperial Japanese Government, bespeaks the firm determination of Asia's leader nation to master exigencies marking the entrance of the War of Greater East Asia into its decisive phase. The caliber of the men composing the new Cabinet indicates the choice of highest wisdom, the consequence of which is intimately linked with the destiny of the peoples of Greater East Asia.

"The new Cabinet reveals the decidedly advanced streamlining of the machinery of Japanese war efforts, neglecting no chance to bring the Empire's full strength into full play for the successful prosecution of the war. The peoples of the Philippines signally are encouraged by the determination and wisdom manifested in the organization of the new Cabinet to achieve the highest pitch of efficiency and effectiveness. They see in the new Cabinet, substantial assurance that the War of Greater East Asia is now in its decisive stage and shall successfully be terminated to guarantee the freedom and rights of all Asiatics.

"They find in it the highest incentive to keep their faith and intensify their endeavor to contribute their part in common with the rest of the East Asiatic nations in the organized and determined drive toward final victory. The new Cabinet marks the milestone indicative of the invigorated spirit and renewed inspiration of the Japanese people for the successful prosecution of the war."

B-34 DETAILS REVEALED

Called Ventura B-34; Downed Over North Chishima Skies

The B-34 bombers of the American air force which came attacking North Chishima on July 23, are called Ventura B-34 and is considered to be the latest model, though particulars are not revealed.

The B-34 is a double-engined monoplane capable of developing a maximum speed of 443 kilometers per hour, with a cruising range of 2,400 kilometers. It is equipped with eight 12.7-millimeter guns and can carry 1,000 kilograms of bombs. Its engines are of 2,000 horse-power Pratt and Whitney type, double-Wasp air-cooled dual-radial 18 cylinders.

KWANGTUNG CHIEF HERE

In order to tender greetings to the Japanese Government and people, Chen Chun-pu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, arrived in Tokyo on Sunday. On Tuesday morning Mr. Chen paid homage at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines, and later proceeded to the Imperial Palace to register his name in the Visitors' Book.

In the afternoon he called on Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at the Foreign Minister's official residence. Staying here until Saturday, he expects to return home after inspecting the Kansai district.

Burmese Nurses, Risking Lives at Front, Care And Comfort Our Wounded Soldiers

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, July 24.—Never before has your correspondent felt a keener sense of gratitude than when he visited a field hospital in Upper Burma where trained nurses and apprentices comprising Karen, Kachin, Shan and Burmese are caring for and consoling wounded Japanese soldiers, putting up with inconveniences and discomforts in remote places far from civilization. These women in white, whose ages range from 16 to 25 years, came of their own accord to serve the Japanese Army with full knowledge of the risk and danger involved in their frontline duties.

For years nursing has been considered among the Burmese people as a lowly occupation and none with the slightest sense of decency ventured to get training in nursing and medical education. Moreover, "barbarism" was inculcated in their minds through British propaganda, but with the advance of the Japanese Forces into their country and subsequently with the Japanese Army surgeons giving the Burmese medical attention, this idea was completely shattered. Thus, realizing their mistake they were glad to offer their services.

Some of them who are receiving training admitted that they were frightened and nervous at first, but whenever they thought of their menfolk fighting side by side with the Japanese officers, fear gradually disappeared and today they can go about their duties calmly even during air raids.

Miss Naw Gorda, the head nurse, is only 24 years of age but having had previous experience she is very capable in looking after the patients and in training. Asked what she thought of the Japanese soldiers, she declared that at first she thought they would be, like the British soldiers and officers, always seeking pleasure, drinking liquor and dancing far into the night but was greatly surprised at the strict discipline observed by each and every Japanese soldier.

Pretty Miss Naw Kyaw Nay explained that she had been working in a hospital in Rangoon before the war. She said that girls cannot go to the front but they can help replenish the fighting power by healing the wounded and sending them back to the firing line. "We get good pay in addition to free uniforms and are provided with relatively comfortable quarters for a remote place," she added.

Miss Lily Tun Yah, the youngest girl who volunteered several weeks ago, asserted that she was willing to go nearer the firing line if necessary because she feels absolutely safe with the Japanese soldiers to protect her. She said she never gets homesick as there are so many colleagues, and above all the Japanese Army surgeons are kind, adding, "I wanted to serve the country indirectly by taking up nursing. You see, when the war is over I can still serve my country by caring for the sick and wounded if I get training now."

F.I.C. ALSO LAUDS OUR NEW CABINET

Best Men in Present-Day Japan Included in Koiso Lineup, It Is Emphasized

Domei

SAIGON, July 23.—The resignation of the Tojo Cabinet created more or less a sensation among the French residents and Annamese people, as General Hideki Tojo was very popular and well known here as a pivotal figure in Japan since the start of the current war.

However, all the circles here are entertaining great expectations in the steps which Japan is certain to take under the Koiso Cabinet.

The Spokesman of the diplomatic service of the French Indo-China Government-General, in making a statement in Dalat, declared that the granting of the Imperial Command to form a new Cabinet to General Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, which is an almost unprecedented practice in Japan, is indicative of Japan's strong resolve to mobilize the nation for the successful prosecution of the current war.

He continued that Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Admiral Yonai as War and Navy Ministers respectively in the new Koiso Cabinet are the deans of Japanese fighting services, while leading statesmen are also included in the Cabinet lineup. In this connection, the Spokesman declared that even in the eyes of foreigners, it can be detected that the best men in present-day Japan have been appointed members of the new Cabinet.

Commenting on the appointment of Taketora Ogata as State Minister and President of the Board of Information, the Spokesman recalled the recent visit of Mr. Ogata to French Indo-China and his interview with Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux. He also declared that French Indo-China, like other countries of Greater East Asia, is placing bright hopes and expectations in the new Koiso Cabinet.

11 Join Technical Board

In order to strengthen the administration of the Technical Board, the following 11 persons were on Tuesday appointed councillors of the same Board: Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Kiyoshi Goko, Kunihiko Hashida, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, Dr. Shozo Uchida, Baron Kimmochi Okura, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, Yoshisuke Aikawa, Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka, Dr. Hideji Yagi, and Count Yoriyasu Arima.

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CHINESE EDUCATORS ARRIVE IN HSINKING

Wu Yuh-wan of Peking Heads Party of 3 to Inspect Schools; Sees Envoy Chen

Domei

HSINKING, July 24.—Three Chinese educators headed by Wu Yuh-wan, chief of the Education Section of the Peking Municipal Bureau of Education, who arrived here yesterday to inspect the educational institutions in this country called on Chen Chi-cheng, Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, to pay their respects this morning.

Following their visit, the North China educators paid courtesy calls at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and General Affairs Board.

In the afternoon, the visitors called on Lu Yuan-shen, Education Minister, and later visited the central headquarters of the Concordia Association. The Chinese educators were entertained at dinner at 5 p.m. by the Education Minister at the Central Bank Club.

During their stay here, they will inspect several educational institutions including Chienkuo University and Hsinking University of Technology.

On July 26, the educators will leave for Harbin, thence for Acheng, Mutankiang, Tumen and Kirin ending their inspection of educational institutions on July 30.

On the following day, they will inspect Fengham Dam with its huge power plant. It was revealed that before their departure for Peking on August 3, they will acquaint themselves with the educational system practiced in Manchoukuo.

Tanaka Leaving Keijo

Takeo Tanaka, former Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, who was scheduled to leave Keijo for Tokyo today, has changed his plans and will leave at 11 a.m. Thursday. The transfer of office to the new Vice-Governor-General Ryusaku Endo is scheduled to take place in Tokyo.

CHOSEN WILL PLAY KEY ROLE, SAYS ABE

Material and Labor Should Be Turned Into Armed Power, States New Governor

General Nobuyuki Abe, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Chosen, following his installation ceremony on Monday, met the press at the Tokyo Office of the Chosen Government-General and expressed his aspiration for the administration in Chosen.

Asked about his fundamental policy for the administration in Chosen, General Abe said that he had not yet decided it and that he would immediately set to the task if there were anything that needs doing so. Chosen, as a part of Japan, plays an extremely important role and that materials and labor available there should be directed toward the prosecution of the war, he said.

Questioned as to his ideas on the administrative policy, he said that he must make further studies as he was suddenly appointed to the post. "However," he went on to say, "we must lead the people in Chosen with efforts and patience based on sincerity. And we must trust each other."

When queried about his relations with Chosen, the new Governor-General stated: "I am not acquainted with the circumstances in Chosen as I never held any post there. I simply passed there on my way to Manchoukuo and China. However, whenever I passed through Chosen, I noticed marked developments. Fortunately, as the former Governor-General is the head of the present Cabinet, I wish to cooperate fully with the Government's policy in the future."

Cable Briefs

1,000 SUPER ROBOT PLANES CONCENTRATED IN JUTLAND

Projectiles weighing ten tons each and having a speed of 12,000 kilometers an hour at an altitude of 10,000 meters have been perfected and, according to the National Zeitung's correspondent in Stockholm quoting Tidningen, Germany has concentrated 1,000 of these super robot planes in western Jutland.

Owing to their operational height and speed they are practically immune from ground batteries. They could easily reach New York and their effect will be 24 times those of the V-1. The correspondent said that this was not imagination but that naturally no confirmation was available.

The New York Times editorially observed that the winged bomb presented new problems regarding security. The old frontier concept has entirely changed just as the political and military situation in Europe has changed.

YANKEE WOMEN URGED TO WORK IN FOUNDRIES

In view of the serious labor situation in the United States, Paul McNutt, Chairman of the U.S. Manpower Commission, appealed to American women to work in foundaries, which branch of industry, he declared, will need 40,000 workers by this summer.

AMERICAN PUBLIC AGAINST ROOSEVELT'S FOURTH TERM

"Twelve years is too long" was the heading in the New York Herald Tribune concerning the fourth term candidacy of President Roosevelt, says the Arriba correspondent.

Public opinion is growing against a virtual dictatorship under Roosevelt pointing out that 10-year-old children in 1933 would reach majority in 1944 knowing no other regime than Roosevelt's. Nevertheless, Roosevelt is a three to one favorite because results of the election is believed to depend more on military events in Europe than on the actual election campaign.

East Asia Round-Up

Saroso Made Sultan

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 25.—Prince Hamidjojo Saroso, third son of the Sultan of Mangkoenegaran who passed away recently, has been made successor to his father. Prince Saroso, 25, is at present chief of a unit of Java's Home Defense Army.

Java Chinese Donate

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 25.—The local Chinese Residents' Association recently donated a sum of 33,917 guilders to the Japanese military authorities as a contribution toward the funds for the purchase of warplanes. The donation came close on the heels of the same association's contribution of 16,810 guilders toward Java's home defense.

P.I. Seamen Graduated

Domei

MANILA, July 25.—Another group of 100 Filipino seamen were graduated from the Philippine Seamen's Institute in Passy recently, giving further impetus to the Philippines merchant marine.

Drainage Project Begins

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, July 25.—A ceremony was held on July 20 at Tempeng Village west of this city to mark the start of work on large drainage systems which will protect 13,000 hectares of paddy fields from the floods of the Progo River. The project will require more than 1,200,000 guilders of which over 1,000,000 guilders will be covered by the Japanese Military Administration.

Studying Nippon Language

Domei

MANILA, July 25.—Eighty-eight students are at present enrolled in the second semester course this year in the Japanese language and Oriental culture at the Sapilnip Institute. This institute is a society for students who have studied in Japan.

Taking Bar Exam

Domei

MANILA, July 25.—About 500 law graduates will take the first bar examination under the Republic to be held from August 5 to 26. The committee in charge of this year's examination is headed by Supreme Court Justice Ricardo Paras.

Indonesian Seamen Honored

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 25.—Certificates of merit were awarded 18 Indonesian seamen and 12 shipyard workers who had rendered meritorious services by the military administration at a ceremony held recently at the Municipal Theater on the occasion of Marine Day.

To Buy Bonds

Domei

MANILA, July 25.—The Malacanan announced recently the decision of the Cabinet allowing persons affected by the Compulsory Savings Act to purchase Government bonds from their savings. The Cabinet decision is in line with the Government's plan to help all persons affected by the executive order to invest their savings.

Y.M.C.A. Shops Active

Domei

MANILA, July 25.—More than 66,370 tooth brushes and 1,700 buri sacks were produced by 100 ex-servicemen, war widows and orphans working in the Y.M.C.A. rehabilitation shops in Manila and Guadalupe.

BA HAN RIDICULES ATLANTIC CHARTER

Tells Filipinos Anglo-U.S. Promises Can Be Broken as Easily as Pie Crust

Domei

MANILA, July 24.—Declaring that the peoples of East Asia are now fighting for their very existence, Dr. Ba Han, head of the Special Burmese Research Commission asserted last night in a radio address specially recorded for Station PIAM, "It is for us to pool our resources and stand together in the fight for freedom, undaunted by suffering or setback till victory is achieved. This is our sole aim now."

Dr Ba Han continued that the freedom of the Philippines was as much at stake in this war as that of Burma despite all Anglo-American promises. He added, "Those promises can be broken as easily, as pie crust." Pointing out that the present war completely exposed the moral and spiritual bankruptcy of the Anglo-Americans, Dr. Ba Han said that the people of East Asia "learned that they cannot look to the Anglo-Americans for leadership or trust in the promises of these so-called friends."

"As a result," Dr. Ba Han said, "they have discovered the principles of co-existence and co-prosperity as the true basis of national life for the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia." He emphasized that in this connection the members of the Commission had been most impressed by the "realization by the people of the Philippines that they were East Asiatics." Asserting that "Asiatic consciousness" had swept through all the peoples of East Asia as a result of the current war, Dr. Ba Han added, "It must be considered an immense gain for the peoples of the East."

Regarding the unreliability and emptiness of all public avowals of the Anglo-Saxons, the head of the Commission mentioned various examples of Anglo-American double talk and especially referred to the "Atlantic Charter" announced by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in August 1941. He said that the Charter had enunciated the principle of the self-determination of the people in choosing their own form of government.

"Almost immediately after the publication of the Atlantic Charter," Dr. Ba Han said, "its application to India and Burma was repudiated by Churchill himself. The other signatory, Roosevelt, also tacitly repudiated it by not giving immediate independence to the people of the Philippines who put forth a rightful claim to independence." He added, "It was only after expulsion of the Americans from the Philippines that the independence of the Philippines became a reality. The long-cherished desire for independence was achieved by the people of the Philippines only on October 14 last year."

Dr. Ba Han, after thanking the people of the Philippines for their hospitality, expressed confidence in final victory being won with all the peoples of East Asia, including the Filipinos and the Burmese, cooperating with Japan to achieve the sacred aim of the War of Greater East Asia.

Attends P.I. Dance Recital

Domei

MANILA, July 22.—Members of the Burmese Special Research Commission headed by Dr. Ba Han this morning took time out from their busy tour of inspection and study of various subjects connected with the Philippines and witnessed a folk-dance exhibition and musical concert at the St. Scholastica College Hall. Filipino native music and dances featured the program in honor of the distinguished visitors.

Last night, Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to Manila, was host at a dinner for the party at the Japanese Embassy.

JAPAN'S WAR AIMS REMAIN UNSEAKEN

Envoy to P.I., Murata, Says We Will Not Be Swerved From Our Purpose

Domei

MANILA, July 24.—Japan's avowed policy of fighting the war to victory and preserving Asia for the Asiatics by expelling all Anglo-American influences will not be affected in any way by the change of Cabinet, declared Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines, in a press interview today. He said that on the contrary the policy will be carried out with an even greater vigor based on the total mobilization of the material and manpower resources of the nation.

It was pointed out by Ambassador Murata, that the fact that the new Cabinet had been formed by senior leaders of the Army and Navy proves the perfect unity of the efforts of the people and also of the armed forces to win the present war against the Anglo-Americans. Moreover, he declared: "Our national policy, especially our foreign policy is not at all affected by the formation of the new Cabinet."

"We are fighting for the emancipation of the peoples of East Asia in accordance with the pledge which we have made together with the other countries of East Asia in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia," the Ambassador continued, "and we will not be swerved from our purpose. No political change such as has taken place will deter us from fulfilling the commitment which we have made."

With regard to the Philippines, the Ambassador said that while it was true that the Philippines had acquired independence and President Jose P. Laurel had attended the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations during the premiership of General Hideki Tojo, those events were not of the latter's own making but formed part of Japan's national policy. He pointed out that General Tojo had endeared himself to the Filipinos because of his many generous acts on their behalf as well as his sympathetic attitude. He said that the new Prime Minister, General Kuniaki Koiso, from his personal knowledge of his character, will deal with the Philippines with the same understanding and kindness.

The Ambassador praised Prime Minister Koiso, saying that he was an accomplished soldier and an able administrator.

Concert Calendar

The 12th subscription concert by the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Friday, July 28, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano; Miss Takako Mikami, soprano. Program: Auber's Fra Diavolo-Overture; Teiji Miyahara's "Nasu-to-Kabocha"; Liszt's Piano Concerto No. 1; Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite No. 1, Op. 46 and No. 2, Op. 55.

Summer Music Evening by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, Saturday, July 29, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin. Program: Mendelssohn's Overture—Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage; Osawa's "Kyugen-no-Tsuki"; Haydn's Serenade; Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen (Violin solo); Debussy's Miniature Suite.

A special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Friday, August 4, at 4:30 p.m., at the Koraku-en Open-air Stadium. Soloist: Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Chorus: Tokyo Koto Ongaku Gakuin. Program: Shinichi Takata's "Rikugun-Damashii"; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5; Hisatada Otaka's "Nandoku-no-Uta."

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1944

Japan's Unchanging Foreign Policy

The unchangeability of Japanese foreign policy despite the change in Cabinet can best be seen in its logic and inevitability. This logic and inevitability arise from the inescapable circumstances of the international situation which confronts Japan and from the innate nature of Japan's own concept of her interests and ideals.

The first basic point in Japan's foreign policy is that Japan will carry the war to a successful conclusion. On this point there can be no question, for there is obviously no other alternative. No elaborate argument or illustration is necessary. The present war was forced upon Japan by the United States and Britain who conceive the destruction of Japan as a necessity for the realization of their ambition of dominating East Asia and the world. For Japan, therefore, this war is a struggle for her very existence. With her life at stake, she has no choice but to fight to the very end. Survival is the first law of nature. As long as her enemies are bent on her destruction, Japan cannot possibly depart from her path of striving to the utmost for ultimate victory.

This unchangeable resolve of Japan to attain victory naturally demands the continuation and intensification of close cooperation with her allies and collaborators. Particularly does it mean ever closer cooperation with Germany.

The second basic point in Japan's foreign policy is that Japan will strive as ever to bring into reality the principles of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. This aim is dictated not only by Japan's own interests and ideals but even more by the interests and aspirations of all the peoples of East Asia.

On the side of Japan's own self-interest is the fact which need not be denied that defense of Japan requires the defense of the entire region of Greater East Asia. In this age of global warfare, no one nation can stand alone. Therefore the successful construction of a community of mutually assisting and cooperating nations embracing the whole region of Greater East Asia, as envisioned in the Joint Declaration of the nations of this region, is a necessity for Japan. Naturally there can be no change in this aim.

But if Japan's interests call for an undeviating adherence to the principles of this Joint Declaration, the interests of each of the other nations of East Asia demand the same thing with the same urgency. No exclusive selfish motive actuates Japan, therefore, but an altruistic motive which embraces the interests of all the nations of this region. If the defense of Japan necessitates the defense of all East Asia, the defense of China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma or the Philippines necessitates the victory of Japan. No nation of Greater East Asia can hope to maintain its independence against Anglo-American aggression unless the entire region is successfully defended. One for all and all for one is not only an ideal but a practical necessity. Naturally there can be no change in this policy.

The principles of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, however, are not limited to the problem of defense. Far from it, these principles have a vastly larger constructive purpose, designed to bring about an era of lasting peace, prosperity, and progress for all mankind based upon moral justice. This is a goal which all the world must ardently desire, but it has remained for the nations of Greater East Asia to devise, in their Joint Declaration, the first practical formula of mutual aid, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, non-discrimination, free access to the world's resources, and complete reciprocity which is capable of bringing this goal to attainment.

Japan, as one of the joint authors of this set of principles, is committed to an unswerving devotion to it. Not only is she obligated to abide by these principles; the eminent desirability of this ideal is a guarantee of her permanent adhesion. Moreover, this ideal conforms to the spirit of harmony which is the fountainhead and motive force of Japanese national policy itself. As Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, has explained:

"The spirit of harmony is fundamental in Japanese life and history. With the Imperial Family at the head and all of the people as the Sovereign's children, this spirit has served to bind the entire nation as a great family and to propel the progress of our country. This same spirit of harmony underlies the foundation of Japan's world policy, which seeks to realize harmonious relations among all the peoples of the world by enabling each of them to secure its true and proper place and to cooperate in a spirit of mutual helpfulness to promote the progress and prosperity of mankind. It is concretely expressed in the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. It is the immutable principle of Japanese statecraft both internally and externally. Such being the case, the change in Cabinet at this time effects no alteration in the fundamentals of Japanese policy."

The third basic point in Japan's foreign policy is that the spirit of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations will be applied not only in East Asia exclusively but throughout the world wherever it lies within Japan's power to exercise her influence. For the principles of this Joint Declaration are of universal applicability. If they can bring peace, prosperity, and progress to Greater East Asia, they can do the same for the world. Their very spirit breathes universality, lack of exclusiveness, non-discrimination, and reciprocity.

Hence, consistency and logic impel Japan to drive forward assiduously her relations of good neighborliness and friendship with all the nations with which she maintains treaty relations, even though particular emphasis may naturally be placed upon relations with her neighbor countries. This identity in the character of Japan's relations with the countries of Greater East Asia and with the countries outside of this region has been given greater emphasis than ever before by the concurrent assumption of the post of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

These points have been declared time and again in past sessions of the Imperial Diet. They have again been further emphasized since the new Cabinet came into office. There can thus be no question as to the permanent character of Japan's foreign policy. And this foreign policy is unchanging and unchangeable because it is based upon logic and inevitability. Herein lies its soundness and strength.

A Year Ago Today

July 26, 1943

William Jeffers, United States Rubber Administrator, today, told the American people that unless accompanied by absolute necessity, the change of new automobile tires for old will not be permitted for the next 12 months. Jeffers said that the United States is facing complete exhaustion of rubber tire stock.

* * *

Acute dearth of metals is also being felt in America as the volume of scrap iron collected in June fell 40 per cent short of the preceding month.

* * *

A nationwide campaign to assure self-sufficiency in foodstuff is now being rapidly carried out in the Philippines. Included in the program to increase food output is the work of improving more than 10,000 hectares of land to plant rice and other cereal products. Farmers are also being taught how to utilize fertilizers most economically and effectively and also the value of crop rotation.

* * *

Powerful German bomber formations yesterday and today attacked the port of La Valletta on Malta, causing devastating damages to harbor facilities, dockyards and munitions warehouses. German dive-bombers also were able to score direct hits on three large-type enemy transports.

ENEMY'S PROPAGANDA MANEUVERS BLASTED

Foe's Trickery Reveals Lack of Faith in Victory

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The war situation both in Europe and in the Pacific is assuming more rigorous aspects every day. At this momentous juncture, it is particularly important for us to be on our guard against the so-called peace stratagem to which the enemy often resorts to in order to turn the scale in his favor.

It is usual that when the war situation grows in intensity, diplomatic warfare develops greater activity and that it takes on more and more Machiavellian phases as the war enters its decisive stage. All sorts of tricks are then resorted to on the unscrupulous principle that the end justifies the means. Of these tricks, the most dangerous is what is called peace stratagem. Should any belligerent nation fall a victim to this artful device, her fate would be immediately sealed and a misery more disastrous than defeat in war would befall it.

As everybody knows, Germany fell a prey to the enemy machinations of this kind toward the end of the first Great War. Taken in by America who offered her good offices for peace, the German leaders at the time indiscreetly applied to the United States, through the Queen of the Netherlands, for her mediatory services. President Wilson then addressed a Note to the German Government asking in whose name the latter was proposing peace. This inquiry was a broad hint that America could not accept a peace proposal from a German Government which was responsible to Wilhelm II. This implied rebuff awakened the German leaders to the grim fact that America had never sincerely intended to undertake the task of restoring peace and that the whole proceeding was a brazen-faced act of peace stratagem. They were naturally indignant at the American attitude, but their disillusionment came too late. America's crafty peace stratagem had already produced the effect of depriving the German nation of her fighting spirit and disturbing the unity of national opinion. This situation was taken advantage of by the Social Democratic elements in the country to gain ascendency in home politics. The upshot was that the Reichstag was convoked and with its approval a Note of reply was forwarded to President Wilson assuring him that it was in the name of the German Government and people that peace was proposed. This led to the abdication of the Kaiser and finally to the collapse of Germany.

Badoglio Is Similar Case

We had a similar example recently in the case of the Badoglio regime of Italy which was wheedled into a traitorous act by America and Britain. By allowing itself to be enmeshed by the Anglo-American peace stratagem, the Badoglio regime threw the Italian nation into utter distress and misery. America and Britain were from the start bent on destroying the fighting spirit of the Italians and disrupting their unity by means of their peace offer.

The anti-Axis camp is the sole conjuror of this bogey of peace. The Axis diplomacy has been above such tricks. In the midst of peace propaganda mischievously let loose upon her from time to time, Germany is maintaining absolutely cool attitude. She most emphatically repudiates all rumors deliberately set afloat by the anti-Axis camp crediting her with an intention to sue for peace. With an unfailing faith in her final victory, the German nation stands absolutely invulnerable to such vicious propaganda. On the other hand, the anti-Axis countries themselves are feeling uneasy at the increasing disunity in their own camp and at their gradual loss of faith in the conquest of Germany, so they are attempting to influence the war situation in their favor by circulating mendacious reports invented by their tricky minds.

Britain now faces a serious crisis. Lacking in human resources, she is making desperate efforts to get American aid and to utilize the Soviet strength, adopting an obsequious attitude toward her allies for the purpose. At the same time, she is engrossed in diplomatic tricks of which she is a past master.

Roosevelt Losing Popularity

In America, President Roosevelt is gradually losing popularity, and there is a steady growth of popular discontent with the policy of the present Administration. One well-known American journalist, pointing out the inconsistency of America's war aim, declared that the declaration of the American authorities that America is fighting on Britain's side for the defense of democracy and the right of self-determination for all nations of the world is no more than a piece of self-seeking propaganda. He further asserted that the idea of creating an ideal world is but a wild dream. The only thing that can be done, and to the realization of which the Americans should direct their endeavors, is to set up a new organization through which to prevent the recurrence of a big war, he concluded. Thus views condemning President Roosevelt's policy are finding expression rapidly one after another. In view of this situation, the leaders of the American Government are becoming greatly impatient and are trying to win a speedy victory by rushing counter-offensives, relying solely on the rich material resources of their country.

The anti-Axis Powers do not have strong faith in their victory at the present decisive stage of the war. They are worried at the poor prospects of their cause. While ostentatiously giving out exaggerated reports simulating the turn of war events in their favor, they are secretly attempting to improve their position by means of peace stratagem. It is well for us to remember that their peace stratagem is the product of their loss of faith in their victory.

Conquest of the Yellow River

Planting of Japanese Kudzu Proves Very Effective Measure in Checking Alluvial Drifts

By KINZO WATANABE

Part II

As has been already observed, the fundamental policy of controlling the Yellow River is to catch and hold in reserve the alluvium-filled flood water that would come dashing down from the highlands during the rainy season and thereby to weaken the destructive force of the current. The first step to be taken in this direction would, therefore, be to prevent the erosion of the highlands. In view of the fact that reforestation is a time-consuming process—and this must be true particularly of North China where its countryside has been stripped bare of vegetation—a better method would be to plant legumes, lespedezas, and shrubs, all of which would be found effective erosion-control agents in view of the fact that they grow luxuriantly rather rapidly. Of all these anti-erosion agents, however, the Japanese kudzu has been found to be the most powerful. This plant is found growing in a natural state in Japan and has for centuries protected the hills, mountains, and precipices of this country from natural erosion.

The efficiency of kudzu as an anti-erosion agent has been demonstrated on a wide scale in the United States where 75 per cent of the arable and pasture lands is formed by loess. In the period since the first World War, the reckless policy of the ignorant farmers of the United States and the wasteful economic policy of their Government resulted in a large-scale, unrestricted exploitation and deforestation of the vast plains of the Western and Middle States. The consequence of this reckless waste has been to bring about a drier climate and, at the same time, to expose the thin top soil to the wind and rain. Up to 1935, it has been estimated that the United States had irretrievably lost something like 50,000,000 acres of arable land through natural erosion of the soil. Of the total arable land of 285,000,000 acres in the United States, over three-fourths of the top soil has already been lost. Obviously, therefore, there has grown an imperative need in the United States for the conservation of the remaining 75 per cent of her arable tracts of land. The first alarm was sounded by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, when he entered Roosevelt's Cabinet in 1932. He bluntly warned that if the condition of the soil in the United States was left as it was, the United States would be unable to feed one-half of her population within a period of 100 years and that the fate of Babylon might also be the fate of the United States.

Reforestation Started

To cope with this situation, he created the Bureau of Soil Conservation and immediately commenced upon a 20-year plan of reforestation, employing a force of 600,000 men who were led by 2,000 graduates of agricultural colleges. In connection with this soil conservation movement, the American experts searched the world for anti-erosion plants. A research party was sent even to the Gobi Desert. Several plants, including the kudzu, the seeds of which were collected from the various experimental farms throughout the Japanese mainland, were also sent from Japan to the United States. The experiments which were carried out with kudzu plants in the States east of the Mississippi were eminently successful. It was found that the kudzu seeds sown in the seed-beds and transplanted a year or two later would grow in any desolate corner of the earth and thus become a powerful anti-erosion agent. Within three or four years, the roots of the plant will spread out widely, tightly binding the earth together and sucking in as much as 25 per cent of the rainfall. Its ubiquitous rootstocks act as effectively as does concrete in reinforcing the embankments of a river.

Not only is the kudzu an excellent plant to check erosion, but its leaves and stems are considered good forage, comparable to alfalfa, while its starchy roots are according to Chinese herbalists regarded as possessing wonderful medicinal qualities. Moreover, in ancient China, the fibers of this plant were used by the Chineese emperors for the manufacture of cloth to be given away as imperial gifts. Thus every inch of this plant has some economic value to mankind, beside the mere fact that it is a potent anti-erosion plant.

Request Accepted

In order to request the officials and citizens of North China to undertake an experiment for replanting the kudzu in this region where the plant was long extinct, I went to Peking in April, 1941, with a bushel of Chosen kudzu seeds with which Dr. Tokuji Kaburagi, head of the experimental forestry laboratory of the Government-General of Chosen, had kindly provided me. My request was gladly accepted by the Bureau of Construction Affairs and the North China Railway Company. Both of them conducted experiments on their farms and found the results highly satisfactory. In the following year, I also donated to the Bureau of Construction Affairs a similar amount of kudzu seeds which a thoughtful compatriot had offered me. In 1943 I succeeded in getting nearly five bushels of these seeds through the cooperation of the Japanese school children, whose assistance I was able to obtain during my visit to 400 elementary schools in Japan located in 27 prefectures. These seeds were then forwarded to more than 40 experimental stations throughout North China by the Bureau of Construction Affairs. The tests, as my inspection of November, 1943, revealed, were all successful. In some places, the length of the vines four months after the seeds were sown was about 10 meters, while the circumference of the stalks was as large as 2.5 centimeters. This achievement was made by the experimental farms at Chianghsien and Kaifeng along the Great Canal in the northern outskirts of Peking. I was particularly delighted to see some native plants growing luxuriantly on the slopes of Mount Taishan as well as at Taian at the foot of that mountain and also on the delta of the Tawenkow, just as in ancient times. On finding the native plants growing side by side with the kudzu I was deeply convinced of the great possibility of a widespread use of kudzu in North China.

I reported the result of my investigation to the Japanese and Chinese officials and private citizens connected with the work of forest and river control, to their immense delight and satisfaction. Thus assured of success, the authorities of North China have decided to undertake the cultivation of kudzu as a matter of State policy under the supervision of the Bureau of Engineering Affairs (the former Bureau of Construction Affairs). The authorities have decided, first, to sow the seeds of this plant on the banks of the Shihtsin over a stretch of 4,500 kilometers. The Bureau of Agricultural Affairs has also asked all farm associations in North China to cultivate kudzu plants as provender for cattle. Wang Mo, head of the Bureau of Education, has arranged through books and lectures to inculcate in students of all educational institutions from elementary schools up the urgent necessity for raising kudzu plants. Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, has given wholehearted endorsement to the plans of these governmental bodies and has indicated his intention of notifying all central and local governmental agencies of the new policy incorporating these progressive programs for soil conservation.

Launched Reconstruction Plan

As early as August 22, 1941, the officials of North China had, however, launched on a very broad program of reconstruction. The enterprise was inaugurated at Peking under the auspices of the officials of all the provinces and prefectures in North China during the administration of the former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Wang I-tang. The reconstruction project is a seven-year plan, involving a total expenditure of ¥350,000,000 or $50,000,000 a year for the purpose of (1) providing irrigation water to the farms along the rivers of North China; (2) reorganizing the canal and river systems and adjusting the supply of water available in the region from the Lanhow River in the northern part of Tientsin to Hsinhsiang in the south with Shihmen as the center; and (3) establishing irrigation facilities by constructing river banks and reservoirs. The enterprise is also entrusted with the utilization of the waters of the Hutoho River which has its source in Mount Wutaishan in Shansi Province not only for irrigation purposes but also for the development of inland transportation by constructing the Shihtsin Canal which would connect the river and Tientsin, a distance of 400 kilometers.

This broad-visioned plan no doubt will be of tremendous benefit to the people of North China. It has been estimated that the increased production of wheat and cotton resulting from the completion of this project will aggregate ¥60,000,000 in value. The water in this district which is at present being allowed to flow away unharnessed will be concentrated in the highlands of Hopei Province for irrigation uses, while some of it will be allowed to flow into the proposed canal to facilitate transportation. The locks of this canal may be closed during the sowing season so that some sections of the canal can be turned into temporary reservoirs. As the area covered by this grand enterprise covers the veritable granary of North China, it can be most confidently expected that the production of agricultural goods in this region will be expanded to a scale unseen in the past.

In line with her progressive policy, North China also established at the end of 1942 the North China Afforestation Association which was sponsored by both the Government officials and private citizens. As it is clear that the fundamental method for flood prevention is reforestation, there can be no question that if this organization should successfully carry out its program the production of farm products will be raised tremendously while the timber industry will be given a vigorous push forward. The importance of this undertaking can be seen in the fact that the appropriations for this year for this project are ¥10,000,000.

No story of the struggle against the Yellow River is, however, complete without the soul-stirring efforts of the Japanese soldiers in reconstructing the 200-kilometer-long embankment of the New Yellow River. On June 11, 1938, the Chungking troops had dynamited the banks of the Yellow River at two points near Chungmow in a desperate and foolhardy attempt to impede the march of the Japanese Forces. Several million Chinese farmers lost their lives in the flood thus caused while the swirling, muddy waters made an impassable morass of the once fertile basin over an area of 1,000,000 chobu. Three million innocent Chinese became a roaming population. I happened to visit this locality in October of the following year while the Japanese troops were pitting themselves against the enemy forces. The Japanese were full of sympathy for the tragic plight of the Chinese farmers in this area. General Morimura, whom I met on that occasion, openly voiced his pity for the Chinese farmers. "I'm sorry for them," he said. "I wish we could do something to relieve their suffering."

Aided by Chinese Farmers

Shortly afterward, however, I found the Japanese soldiers engaged in the building of the levee along the river, realizing that if the banks were not raised then, the Chinese farmers would forever remain in the depths of unspeakable misery. Sincerely and deeply grateful for this spontaneous and genuine act of generosity on the part of the Japanese troops, Chinese farmers by the millions came from far and near to assist in the great undertaking. They built up the river banks while the Japanese troops defended them from the enemy's fire. The Chinese farmers worked hard. When the news of the completion of a section of the embankment reached the Chinese farmers in the hinterland, countless numbers of teeming humanity poured forth to lend their hand in the vast reconstruction work. The Chinese officials who were charged with the administration of order in this area came, as a result, to enjoy the confidence of the Chinese farmers who saw in them the symbol of a new movement. All this had the beneficial effect of stimulating the entire reconstruction project. One day, the Chungking troops facing the Japanese Forces on the opposite side of the river began quite strangely to fire toward the sky. Upon investigation, it was learned that the Chungking troops, moved by the generosity of the Japanese and the ceaseless manner in which the Chinese farmers were building up the levee, had refrained from shooting at the Japanese for fear of divine punishment. The immense work was completed after four years; indeed, the story of the reconstruction of this embankment is a thrilling saga of human endurance, patience, courage, and above all of true Sino-Japanese collaboration.

Some skepticism may be heard over the plan to remove at a single stroke through the planting of kudzu and other shrubs the fundamental cause of the devastating floods and drought of China, but the prospects are bright today of success attending the flood and drought prevention campaign as scientific technique and machinery can be mobilized for the great task. With the cooperation of Japan and the National Government of China, this gigantic reconstruction project can be successfully consummated to the happiness of China, Japan, and the peoples of all Greater East Asia.

Pushed forward in a spirit of undeviating conviction, no work so humanitarian as this could fail. God will surely grant success to the work. Today the key to open up the treasure-house of East Asia—the vast plains of the Yellow River area—lies in the hands of the people whose conviction in the success of the undertaking is unshakable. The role of the Yellow River, like that of all the nations of Greater East Asia, must be that of peace, progress, and plenty.

(End)

AMERICA—CHUNGKING BICKERINGS

U.S. Critical of Chiang's Sparing Of Central Army

By KANAE TANAKA

As is well known, America has always regarded the Chinese front as one important section of her scheme of war against Japan, the nucleus of which, as she conceives it, is the American air force in China. She has been trying to increase pressure on Japan by reinforcing this air force and reorganizing the Chungking army after her own fashion. America's intention is manifestly to make the troops under the direct control of Chiang Kai-shek the kernel of the anti-Japanese army and to make Chiang Kai-shek the leader of a post-war China which she pictures to herself, and through him to gain control over China.

Though America thus attaches importance to the Chungking army, she does not on that account make light of the Communist army at Yenan which is, in domestic politics, opposed to Chungking. The fact is nevertheless undeniable that she shares the apprehension of Chiang Kai-shek that the Soviet influence may spread in China and the Communist Party grow to be the dominant power. She has accordingly never been off her guard against the Communist army. She only fears that the growing antagonism between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communists may disrupt the united front of these internally rival elements against Japan. America particularly expects of China the growth of her resistance against Japan, and to this end, she seeks to increase the military strength so as, relatively, to lower Japan's fighting power.

The Chinese Communist Party has as its ultimate end the revolution of China along Communistic lines. While pretending to concentrate its whole energies on the prosecution of the war against Japan, it is striving to enhance its influence among the Chinese people in order to pave the way for its final goal. While opposing Chungking's anti-Communist policy as best it can, on the one hand, therefore, it has hitherto been resorting to all possible means to win the hearts of the Chinese populace, on the other.

As she waxes more enthusiastic over her utilization of China as one important force against Japan, America has come to direct increasing attention to the question of securing collaboration between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

Army Americanized

The American military influence in China represented by the forces under Generals Joseph W. Stilwell and Claire Chennault has increased recently. The Chungking army which was formerly trained on the Japanese or German model has gradually been Americanized under various plans such as the strengthening of the American air force in China, the creation of the Sino-American mixed contingents, the establishment of the organ for the training of infantrymen and artillerymen, the appointment of American staff officers to the various war zones in China and the organization of the A.T.C.T.—the Chinese troops equipped and trained on the Americanizing Chinese arms and arsenals has been pushed at the same time. As America gains a larger measure of military control over Chungking in this way, her voice in domestic affairs naturally increased.

America's eagerness to develop a vigorous offensive against Japan from China, simultaneously with her Pacific push, has made her less tolerant of the weakness of Chungking. Because she expects much of it, she finds it difficult to put up with many of its shortcomings which she could formerly afford to connive at. Moreover, America's knowledge about China which was formerly shallow has become deepened since the China Affair and especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia her contact with that country has grown more intimate.

The contempt of the Americans for the Chinese, whom they look down upon as little better than barbarians, often finds expression in the overbearing attitude which they adopt toward them. This American mentality is giving rise to many unpleasant incidents between arrogant Americans and resentful Chinese, affairs in which even blood is shed being not infrequent. As for Chungking, in spite of its own weakness, it is so conceited as to form an exaggerated estimate of its strength, and this tendency has become accentuated since the Cairo Conference. On the other hand, America's estimate of Chungking is low. She is very critical of its economic bankruptcy and military inefficiency. A typical example of this is the severe criticism of Chungking by Hanson Baldwin, which gave Chungking cause for high resentment.

U.S. Dissatisfied

The American criticism springs from her dissatisfaction over two factors. One is Chungking's insufficient use of the power of resistance against Japan and the other is its perennial conflict with the Communist Party.

It is the miscellaneous troops of poor organization which are always put on the front line and beaten by the Japanese Forces. The troops under Chiang Kai-shek's direct control are ever kept in the rear. They are used in actual battle only when it is considered necessary for purposes of domestic politics. They have consequently suffered comparatively small losses up to the present. Their uses are limited to the purpose of the maintenance of Chiang Kai-shek in power and the furtherance of Chungking's tactics against the Communist army. The army commanded by General Hu Tsung-nan, which is said to be the best trained of all the troops under Chiang Kai-shek's direct control, is kept in Shensi province to encompass Yenan. Antagonism between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communist Party has given rise to frequent battles between the forces of the two groups.

Chungking's sparing use of the Central Army in actual battles is strongly resented by local military leaders, which, does not find open expression or protest yet, simply because they are afraid to court Chungking's fury. At any rate, this phase of the question bids fair to assume graver aspects sooner or later. Although Chiang Kai-shek is using the troops under his direct control very gingerly, his desire to strengthen them is very strong. He is persistent in his demand for the supply of more arms by America and Britain. Every time the Chinese forces suffer a defeat at the Japanese hands, Chungking attributes it to the inferiority of arms and appeals to America and Britain for a liberal supply of arms, tactically insinuating at the same time that their failure to supply them speedily and amply may compel it to submit to Japan's armed force.

Want Decisive Battle

Chungking's blind faith in an Anglo-American victory and its dream of setting up such a post-war order as it pleases are, on the other hand, whetting its longing for a decisive battle with Japan. It was reported in the Ta Kung Pao, published in Kweilin, some time ago that Ho Ying-chin, overhearing young Chinese officers discussing in English the post-war plans and noisily urging a general counter-offensive against Japan, took them severely to task, ordering them to study military tactics more earnestly instead of wasting time in discussing post-war plans in English.

The growth in Chungking of such an Americanized opinion in favor of a decisive battle with Japan is what America has been trying to bring about. It is conducive to her plan to establish her military control over Chungking and to mobilize the anti-Japanese Chinese forces in the war against Japan.

America is dissatisfied because the growth of Chungking's antipathy to the Communist Party is threatening to affect their collaboration seriously. Criticisms levelled against Chungking in anti-Axis newspapers and magazines since March have been based on this dissatisfaction. They even appeared to be acting as the mouthpiece for the Communist Party. Anglo-American journals demand that closer ties of collaboration be forged between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communist Party. They are denouncing Chungking for its undemocratic principles, and on the assumption that Fascism is gaining force in Chungking, they are complaining of the gradual rise of Ho Ying-chin's power and of the decline of T.V. Soong's influence.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

My Lord is a little child:

All that I had in life
I have given for him:

Some say I have paid too dearly,
Some say he is cheaply so gained,
But I—I have weighed the price,
and the gain,
And I know—ah I know.

Some say he is far to seek,
Some say he is close in thy home,
But I—I have found him,
And a little child is he, in the
cradle of love.

Fruits of Wisdom

The spirits of the world has four kinds of spirits diametrically opposed to charity, resentment, aversion, jealousy, and indifference.—Bossuet.

* * *

The lie indirect is often as bad, and always meaner and more cowardly than the lie direct.

* * *

No one will dare maintain that it is better to do injustice than to bear it.—Aristotle.